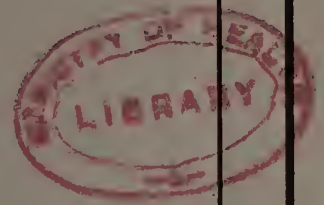


EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
SANITARY INSPECTOR AND  
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1944



EARBY

U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor A. Oates, J.P.

VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor W.H. Bishop.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Councillor W. Firth.

Vice Chairman: Councillor A. Oates J.P.

Councillor W.H. Bishop

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" N. Carradice  
" A.H. Clegg  
" B. Cross J.P.  
" J.W. Hartley  
" R.S. Shaw J.P.

HEALTH AND  
CLEANSING DEPARTMENT  
-----

Medical Officer of Health

ALEXANDER FALCONER,  
M.B. C.M.,

Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent

EDWIN F. RICHLEY,  
M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,  
Sanitary Inspector's and  
Meat & Foods Certificates.

Junior Assistant

HARRY KAY,

District Nurse

NURSE E WALKER,

Health Visitor and  
School Nurse

NURSE F. BENSTEAD,

Council Offices,  
Earby,  
Via Colnò,  
Lancs.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF  
THE EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Juno, 1945.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual  
Report for the year 1944.

As in previous years the Report is much abbreviated  
according to the instructions from the Ministry of Health. More detailed records  
are preserved in the Public Health Department.

SECTION A.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Cotton weaving continues as the chief industry of the  
district. Milk production and other dairy farm products have been well maintained  
and the residents of the district have been amply supplied with their quota of  
milk, while priority of milk in necessary cases has always been met. There are  
signs that the Aircraft production firms are gradually closing down and it is to  
be hoped that every effort will be made to fill their vacant space by outside  
industries in preference to reverting to their original condition as weaving  
sheds.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths.

Births.

The number of births in 1944 was 90 in all. Of these  
39 were transferable as having taken place outside the area, in adjoining  
Nursing and Maternity Homes.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 17.4  
The number of births were made up of:-

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Live Births, Legitimate.	41	43	84
" " Illegitimate.	3	3	6
	44	46	90



# Still Births.

The proportion of still births was just over half the previous year, the number being 6 (Male 4 Female 2).

Of these 2 males and 1 female were illegitimate.

# Deaths.

Causes of death in Earby during 1944.

CAUSES OF DEATH	M.	F.	TOTAL
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	1	-	1
Cancer of stomach & duodenum... ..	-	1	1
Cancer of other sites... ..	1	1	2
Diabetes... ..	1	2	3
Intra-cranial vascular lesions... ..	4	4	8
Heart Disease... ..	7	13	20
Other diseases of circulatory system... ..	-	1	1
Bronchitis... ..	4	2	6
Pneumonia... ..	1	1	2
Other respiratory diseases... ..	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum... ..	1	-	1
Appendicitis... ..	1	2	3
Other digestive diseases... ..	2	1	3
Nephritis... ..	-	1	1
Con: Mal: birth inj: infant dis: ... ..	3	-	3
All other causes... ..	5	5	10
TOTALS	32	34	66

66 deaths were recorded for the year, 43 being registered within the district and 23 transferable deaths occurring in institutions outside the district, giving a death rate of 12.8 per 1,000 population.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other maternal causes.

Deaths of infants under one year were 7; - 5 males and 2 females giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 77.7 per 1,000 live births and showing a higher rate than the previous year.

The causes of these deaths were:-

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Hydrocephalus...	1	-	1
Infantile convulsions...	1	1	2
Broncho Pneumonia...	1	-	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage...	1	-	1
Cardiac Failure...	-	1	1
Other causes...	1	-	1
	5	2	7

Deaths from Cancer (All ages) ...	3
" " Measles " " ...	-
" " Whooping Cough ...	-
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs of age)...	-

#### SECTION B.

##### PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

##### (a) Laboratory facilities.

Several pathological materials have been sent to the County Laboratory for examination and report.

##### (b) Ambulance facilities.

During the month of August the Ambulance was taken over from the Earby Voluntary Hospital Committee and has proved satisfactory.

Monthly costings, mileage and petrol consumption are recorded and the following table shows a record of the cases dealt with:-

Ambulance Analysis 1944/45.

	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
No. of cases	12	9	5	13	15	21	14	13	102
Mileage	255	232	106	406	358	634	327	233	2551
Miles per case	21.2	25.8	21.2	31.2	23.9	30.2	23.4	17.9	194.8
Miles per gallon	17.0	23.2	13.6	16.9	13.8	15.3	18.2	15.5	133.5



Cost per case for year	8s.-6d.
Cost per mile for year	4.1d.
Total cost of service	£105. 9. 7.
" income	£ 61.17. 7.
	<u>£43.12. 0.</u>

(c) Nursing in the Home.

There is no Nursing home in the district. A district nurse, however is available and her services have been greatly appreciated and her time fully employed.

(d) Anto Natal Clinic.

These are held on the fourth Friday monthly and attendance has been good.

(e) Child Welfare Clinic.

The Child Welfare Clinic has been well used during the year. Evacuees and infants of aircraft production families have been seen more than those of local residents, probably due to the better training in attending clinics of their home areas.

(f) Hospitals.

None provided in the district. Voluntary Hospitals have taken all cases requiring hospital treatment by arrangement and this arrangement has worked out well and smoothly.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) Water Supply.

The supply of water has been well maintained during the year and the quality of water was good. All the Towns water supply is Chlorinated.

One sample of water from the Kolbrook supply was described as doubtful and one from the Earby supply as unsatisfactory.

Immediate steps were taken to rectify this matter and further samples proved satisfactory.

The results of the unsatisfactory samples are shown below:-

Sample No.1. Taken from the Kolbrook Supply, 26th. April, 1944.

Presumptive B. Coli                      6 in 100 ml. of water.

The examination shows that this water is doubtful according to the Standard recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Sample No.2. Taken from the Earby Supply, 5th. July, 1944.

Presumptive B. Coli                      18+ in 100 ml. of water.

The examination shows that this water is unsatisfactory according to the Standard recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Samples taken at regular intervals for plumbo-solvency proved satisfactory.

RAINFALL FOR 1944.

	Inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
January... ..	6.53	22
February... ..	1.51	17
March... ..	.51	9
April... ..	3.43	14
May... ..	2.76	11
June... ..	2.52	17
July... ..	3.00	16
August... ..	2.32	13
September... ..	5.45	17
October... ..	4.31	19
November... ..	8.55	26
December... ..	4.53	14
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total... ..	<u>45.22</u>	<u>195</u>
Monthly average.....	3.77 inches.	
Heaviest rainfall for one month (November).....	8.55	"
Heaviest rainfall for one day ( 22nd. January)....	1.88	"
Lowest rainfall for one month (March).....	.51	"

(b) Drainage and sewerage.

The system in use has proved efficient during the year and no extension was necessary.

(c) Schools.

Schools have been regularly inspected during the year.

(d) Swimming pools and baths.

There are none in the District.

(e) Rivers and Streams.

No instance of pollution required attention during the year.

(f) Housing.

Housing has been at a standstill and no serious cases of overcrowding have been noted. There is no marked shortage of houses in the District.

SECTION D

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Samples.

(b) Milk Supply.

(c) Meat and other Foods.

Detailed in the Sanitary Inspectors Report.

SECTION E

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table of Notifiable Diseases for 1944.

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65	REMOVED TO HOSPITAL	TOTAL DEATHS
CIVILIANS														
Scarlet Fever	6	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Measles	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	8	-	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL CIVILIANS	25	-	3	3	5	1	3	3	1	1	5	-	3	-
ARMY CIVILIANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	25	-	3	3	5	1	3	3	1	1	5	-	3	-

Hospital Cases- 1 Scarlet Fever.  
1 Diphtheria  
1 Para-Typhoid.

Scarlet Fever-

All cases were of a mild type and only one required moving to the Isolation Hospital owing to unsuitable conditions at home.

Erysipelas-

3 cases were notified, all being treated at home.

Measles-

A few cases occurred towards the end of the year and there was a likelihood of further extension in 1945.

Whooping Cough-

6 cases were notified - all mild.

Pneumonia-

Notification is still somewhat deficient.

Influenza-

A mild form of epidemic existed early in the year but did not greatly interfere with work conditions.

Para-Typhoid-

1 case was sent for unrecognised abdominal condition to Burnley Victoria Hospital and was transferred to the Isolation Hospital at Crown Point as "Para-Typhoid".

Diphtheria-

1 case of Diphtheria was notified and removed to Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria Antitoxin-

A supply of Antitoxin is kept at the Health Department.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

No children were immunised at School, owing to presence of repeated mild Infectious Diseases at Springfield School where there are several children requiring immunisation. This will be carried out during 1945.

46 younger children were immunised at the Child Welfare Centre throughout the year.

The following table shows the children dealt with during the past three years.



Immunisation against Diphtheria

Year	Immunised		Total for Year	Progressive Total
	Under 5	Over 5		
1942	84	18	102	102
1943	96	101	197	299
1944	43	3	46	345
TOTALS	223	122	345	345

Scabies Order, 1941.

Arrangements exist for the treatment of Scabies at the Decontamination section of the First Aid Post.

Tuberculosis.

One Death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was registered.

4 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year - 3 males and 1 female. 3 cases were notified as recovered during 1944 - 2 males and 1 female. The tuberculosis register at the end of the year was as follows:-

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Pulmonary	11	6	17
Non-Pulmonary	3	3	6
	14	9	23

No action was required under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations 1925 nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum-

No cases were notified during 1944.

In concluding the summary of sanitary circumstances and conditions in the Earby Urban District, I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and for the willing and efficient manner in which all those engaged in Health work have carried out their duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER FALCONER.

Medical Officer of Health,



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF  
THE EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

June, 1945.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1944.

The additional Civil Defence duties, including Billeting, carried out by your Sanitary Inspector, were removed during the latter half of the year, and the full energy of the Department was once again concentrated on the sanitary circumstances and conditions in the Urban District.

Labour and material shortage difficulties have been even greater than in the previous war years yet it is noteworthy that the number of inspections and essential housing repairs carried out have increased rather than decreased.

SECTION F

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Summary of inspections made during the year:-

Nuisances, Housing and Re-visits... ..	522
Butchers and Food Shops ... ..	31
Choked drains and drainage work in progress ... ..	263
Ambulance ... ..	14
Disinfestation. ... ..	16
Evacuation. ... ..	35
Farms ... ..	92
Factories and workshops ... ..	59
Filthy and verminous premises.. ... ..	40
Fried Fish Shops... ..	17
First Aid Post etc. ... ..	46
Inspection of Pigs. ... ..	34
Infectious Diseases ... ..	45
Milk Supply	
Samples for Methylene Blue Test Accredited.. ...	20
Samples for Methylene Blue Test Ungraded ... ..	52
Samples for Tuberculosis Tests.. ... ..	30
Rats and mice Infestations (Including Sewers).. ...	342
Refuse Disposal ... ..	128
Refuse Collection (Including Survey of District)... ..	1906
Salvage ... ..	135
Schools ... ..	8
Transferred War Workers. ... ..	33
Water Supply... ..	
Samples for bacteriological examination. ... ..	10
Samples for Plumbo-solvency examination. ... ..	8

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Total 3894

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF  
THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND NOTICES SERVED

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Complied With
Infestation of Vermin .. . . .	32	-	32
Choked Sowers cleared .. . . .	9	-	9
Choked Water Closets cleared.. . . .	7	-	7
Choked Waste Water Closets cleared.. . . .	50	1	50
Defective Waste Water Closets Converted	18	2	16
Tipplers repaired or renewed.. . . .	8	-	8
New Water Closet basins provided. . . . .	40	-	40
Defective Water Closet Pedestal basins.	1	-	1
Defective Water Closet Cisterns . . . . .	2	-	2
Defective downpipe .. . . .	5	-	4
Defective Sink Waste pipe.. . . .	7	-	7
Defective Drains relaid .. . . .	55	-	55
Additional Water Closets provided .. . . .	22	-	22
Absence of Ventilation.. . . .	1	-	1
Accumulation of Refuse.. . . .	12	2	12
Ashpits converted to Ashbins.. . . .	19	-	19
Defective Ashbins .. . . .	49	9	49
Breach of Factories Act .. . . .	4	-	4
Breach of Milk and Dairies Order 1926..	8	-	8
Breach of Slaughter of Animals Act.. . . .	3	-	3
Dangerous windows .. . . .	1	-	1
Absence of grate to gully. . . . .	1	-	1
Flooding in cellar... . . . .	5	-	5
Insanitary Urinals .. . . .	2	-	2
Dampness .. . . .	7	-	5
Defective eaves gutters. . . . .	7	1	7
Defective sash cords. . . . .	13	-	13
Defective roofs .. . . .	2	-	2
Defective Coalhouse and Water Closet Doors	2	-	2
Defective Floors .. . . .	4	2	4
Defective Pointing .. . . .	5	-	5
Defective Hot Water cistern .. . . .	2	-	2
Defective Lead Flashing .. . . .	1	-	1
Defective Firebars and Firegrates .. . . .	8	-	8
Defective paving.. . . .	6	-	6
Defective plaster .. . . .	4	-	4
Defective walls .. . . .	5	1	5
Defective Chimney .. . . .	2	1	2
Defective woodwork .. . . .	11	-	11
New Wash Hand basins. . . . .	13	-	13
New Baths .. . . .	12	-	12
Disinfection of houses.. . . .	18	-	18
Disinfection of Library Books .. . . .	7	-	7
Bedding removed and destroyed .. . . .	5	-	5
TOTALS	495	19	490

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

All household refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Stoney Bank Tip, whilst a destructor plant is in operation at the Sewage works, where all putrescible trade refuse is disposed of by incineration.

The following statement based on test weighings each week shows the amount and weight of refuse collected during the year together with the cost of collection and disposal:-

Date	Ashbins				Ashpits					Total		
	No. of Loads	Weight			No. of Loads	No. of Ashpits	Weight			Weight		
		T.	C.	Q.			T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
1944												
April ....	39	76	12	0	37	484	35	5	0	111	17	1
May.....	36	71	7	2	29	453	27	18	1	99	5	3
June.....	46	93	11	0	14	264	16	13	1	112	4	1
July .....	25	44	15	0	15	181	17	8	0	62	3	0
August ...	39	67	17	0	35	444	33	5	0	101	2	0
September.	43	81	3	0	30	371	18	18	0	100	1	0
October...	32	65	11	0	31	545	27	9	0	93	0	0
November..	42	101	18	0	30	450	28	10	0	130	8	0
December..	34	90	4	0	20	253	24	2	0	114	6	0
1945												
January...	45	126	14	0	18	195	23	16	0	150	10	0
February..	48	110	10	0	52	358	51	12	0	163	2	0
March.....	39	84	0	0	42	322	29	8	0	111	5	0
Totals....	468	1014	2	2	353	4320	336	4	3	1350	11	1

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION FOR THE YEAR 1944/45.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages .....	278	7	3
Haulage			
Horse and Cart .....	109	7	0
Motor .....	187	14	7
Hired Team .....	6	7	6
Tools, Implements etc .....	5	6	3
Contract (Outscavenging) ....	5	3	4
Sundry .....	1	4	9
Rent of Depot .....	4	15	2
<hr/>			
Total	£528	7	10

COST OF REFUSE DISPOSAL FOR THE YEAR 1944/45.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages			
Tip Attendant .....	71	8	0
Destructor .....	33	5	8
Haulage			
Horse and Cart .....	14	4	4
Motor .....	10	16	11
Rent of Destructor .....	3	0	0
Repairs etc .....	60	5	3
Sundry .....	11	19	4
Loan Charges .....	35	6	7
<hr/>			
Expenditure	£240	6	1
<hr/>			
Income	£33	19	6
<hr/>			
	£206	6	7

The Collection and Disposal of Refuse from Kelbrook outlying Farms was again carried out under contract by Mr. F. E. Smalley.

The number of properties still served with ashpits was 472.



The collection and disposal of refuse has presented many difficulties during the year, the shortage of manpower and transport being acute.

During the latter half of the year a comprehensive census of the premises was carried out and each ashbin and ashpit in the district was inspected. Accordingly a special report involving 1304 inspections of ashbins and 472 inspections of ashpits was presented to the Health Committee dealing with:-

- (1) Present system of refuse collection.
- (2) Suggested system of refuse collection.
- (3) Vehicles employed on cleansing.
- (4) Workmen employed on collection, salvage and disposal
- (5) Prevention of litter.
- (6) Costings.
- (7) Disposal of refuse.

I am of the opinion that the ashpits should be converted to sufficient ashbins with proper covers without delay. A scheme of financial assistance to the owners is in force in the district and it is pleasing to report that up to the date of printing this report 168 ashpits have been abolished and sufficient galvanised ashbins substituted. This procedure will be pursued until all the defective, insanitary and vermin breeding ashpits are removed.

I advocated a complete re-organisation of the cleansing services including a weekly collection of refuse from all ashbins but unfortunately owing to the expected increase of rates and uncertainty of the post war period, the Council, in their wisdom, were unable to carry this out at the present time. Progress, was however made, and an improved collection has resulted.

#### DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

During the month of August a heavy infestation of crickets was found at the Stoney Bank Tip. This was caused by a certain amount of indiscriminate tipping, the tipping of flue dust and lastly but of great significance the refuse from ashpits infested with crickets. Some eight dwelling houses in the immediate vicinity also became infested.

Steps were immediately taken to remove the nuisance. Baits were laid under hessian sacking and the whole tip sprayed with a mixture of black crystals and flaked caustic. The tip gates were constructed so that unauthorised entry was impossible, warning notices were posted, and the adjoining houses treated with vermin powder.



These methods proved effective and in a short period the nuisance was removed.

The tipping of refuse is strictly supervised, all flue dust is now disposed of at the Council's Sewage works, a sleeper track to ensure consolidation and facilitate tipping is laid and moved each day at the point of disposal. A full time man is employed on the levelling, covering and sorting.

A charge of 1/- per cart load and 1/6 per motor load is made to all builders and contractors using the tip.

## SECTION H

### SALVAGE

Another year of intensive salvage work was carried out and the following statement shows the amount of materials dealt with during the year 1944/45.

Income showed a fall of £79 which was mainly due to the drop in waste paper of £74.

Out of the 73 Urban Districts in the County, Earby was placed at No.16 from the top having reached £78.9 per 1,000 population.

	WEIGHT				VALUE		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper .....	36	18	1	0	235	4	5
Tubes .....	8	2	3	0	20	9	3
Rags .....	2	7	3	23	38	15	7
Sacking .....		8	2	19	1	6	0
Waste .....		1	2	18	2	15	6
String .....		3	2	23		11	1
Bones .....	1	12	2	26	5	16	2
Scrap Metal .....	1	10	0	0	1	10	0
Rubber .....		16	3	0	2	1	10
Boots & Shoes .....	1	3	3	0	9	10	0
Bottles..... 13 doz...		1	1	8		15	0
Jars..... 408 doz...	4	3	2	24	10	5	5
Totals	57	13	1	1	329	0	3

SALVAGE-- EXPENDITURE 1944/45.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages . . . . .	208	2	10
Haulage			
Horse and Cart . . . . .	73	17	11
Motor . . . . .	6	2	1
Hired Team . . . . .	1	7	0
Baling 'Hire' . . . . .	14	8	0
Sundries . . . . .	5	11	4
<hr/>			
Total Expenditure	£309	9	2
<hr/>			
Total Income	£329	0	3
<hr/>			
Balance	£19	11	1

SALVAGE TOTALS - 1939 to 1945

QUANTITY	WEIGHT	VALUE		
		£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper . . . . .	245 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons . . . . .	1326	12	4
Tubes . . . . .	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . .	62	16	4
Scrap . . . . .	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . .	61	0	2
Rags . . . . .	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ " . . . . .	178	15	4
Sacking . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " . . . . .	4	18	1
Bones . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . .	23	8	4
Tins . . . . .	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ " . . . . .	17	15	3
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . .	12	6	2
Rubber . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " . . . . .	6	17	9
Books . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . .	24	9	6
Waste . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts . . . . .	3	6	9
String . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . .	1	8	3
Brass and Copper . . . . .	5 " . . . . .	6	8	5
Aluminium . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . .	8	7	0
Lead . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . .	3	1	1
Powder . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs . . . . .		13	6
Jam Jars . . . . . 1082 doz .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons . . . . .	27	9	5
Bottles . . . . . 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ " .	5 cwts . . . . .	2	12	3
<hr/>		<hr/>		
TOTALS	1132 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	397 tons	£1772	5 11

# SALVAGE - EXPENDITURE 1939 - 1945

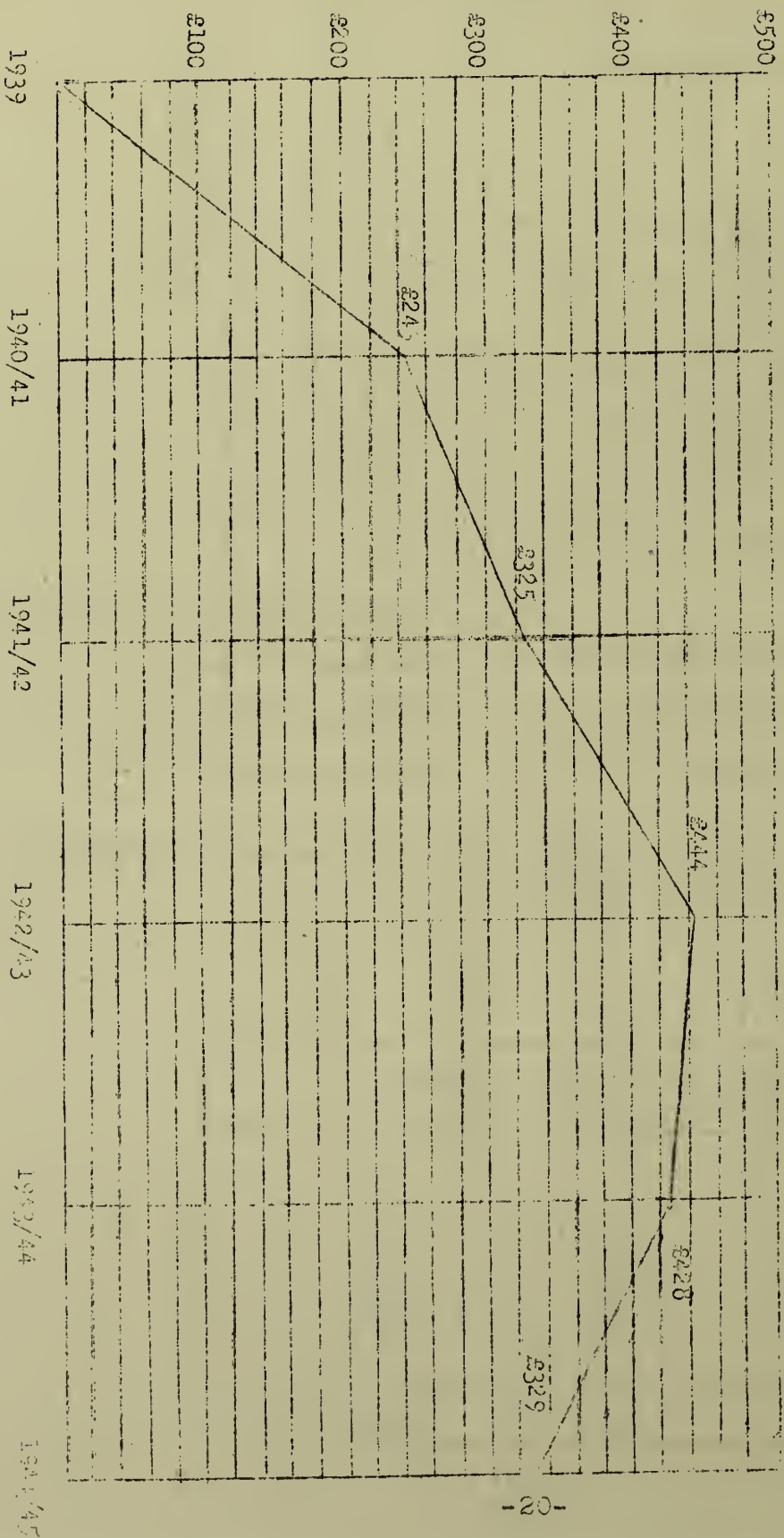
	£.	s.	d.
Baling Press ... ..	6	10	0
Repairs to Old Press ... ..	1	8	8
New Baling Press ... ..	27	6	0
Platform Scales (Part cost) ... .	5	0	0
Wire baskets ... ..	2	2	4
Painting and Notice Boards... ..	2	8	9
Printing and Advertising ... ..	18	12	7
Baling wire and rope ... ..	69	6	10
Haulage - Horse and Cart ... ..	184	4	2
Motor ... ..	23	5	7
Wages... ..	784	8	4
Weighs... ..	2	3	4
Other materials and repairs ... .	12	8	1
Sundries ... ..	14	5	9
<hr/>			
Total Expenditure	<u>£1153</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
<hr/>			
Total Income	<u>£1772</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>
<hr/>			
Balance	<u>£618</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>

It will be noted that the above expenditure includes initial outlay for new baling press etc.

SALVAGE - YEARLY ANALYSIS			
		£.	s. d.
1940/41	69 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> tons	245	6 9
1941/42	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	325	11 4
1942/43	77 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	444	8 2
1943/44	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	427	19 5
1944/45	57 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	329	0 3
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	358 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	£1772	5 11

BARBY TOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL (HEALTH DEPARTMENT)

GRAPH SHOWING THE VALUE OF SAVINGS COLLECTED FROM THE OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID TO THE PRESENT DAY





## SECTION I

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### MILK SUPPLY

The number of cowkeepers etc. on the register at the end of the year was as follows:-

Cowkeepers, Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.....	12
Cowkeepers and Retail Purveyors .....	8
Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors .....	24
Cowkeepers and buttermakers .....	2
Retail Purveyors only .....	1
Retail Purveyors outside the district .....	2

126 visits were made to the above premises and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The supply of milk has been well maintained throughout the year.

#### Methylene Blue Test

52 samples of ungraded milk from purveyors in the district were submitted for bacteriological examination and Methylene Blue Reduction Tests. 34 samples satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and 18 samples were unsatisfactory. In all cases where the result was unsatisfactory the farm was visited and an investigation carried out as to the cause. The necessary advisory work was carried out and "follow up" samples taken until a satisfactory result was obtained.

Tests for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

In addition to the above, 30 samples of milk were submitted and examined for the presence of tuberculosis.

One of these proved positive and as a result of investigation by a veterinary Officer one cow was slaughtered.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936 and 1943

Number of licensed producers "Accredited".....	10
Number of supplementary licences granted by the Council .....	-

During the year these premises have been kept in a very satisfactory condition. 20 samples of Accredited milk were taken by the County Sanitary Inspector, 19 proved satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

#### SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF REPAIRS TO FARMS

Numerous repairs were carried out at farms mainly repairs to roofs, walls etc. At Cowgarth Farm, structural alterations were carried out to the kitchen and porch and a new sink waste drain was laid.



## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

### Slaughter Houses:-

Public Slaughterhouses .....	1
Licensed Slaughterhouses .....	2

Owing to the Government control of slaughtering these premises were again not used for this purpose during the year under review.

### Meat and Retail Meat Vehicles:-

Butchers Shops .....	8
Retail Meat Vehicles .....	1

All the butchers shops are situated on the main roads and the occupiers have observed the requirements of the Public Health (Meat Regulations) Act by keeping the windows of their premises closed to prevent mud, filth and other means of contamination being splashed or blown on to the meat exposed for sale. The standard of cleanliness in these shops is high.

## LIVESTOCK (RESTRICTION ON SLAUGHTERING) ORDER 1940

17 pigs were slaughtered on farms and premises under licence by the Food Office and examined for the owners.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933

One slaughterman was found to be slaughtering without a licence and not in accordance with the Act. He was cautioned and has now been granted a licence.

This Act is strictly enforced in the Area and a humane killer is used for the slaughter of all pigs.

## FOOD INSPECTION

During the year the following foods were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered and destroyed.

22	lbs.	English Lamb Loins	- decomposition
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	Bacon	- decomposition
$\frac{5}{8}$	"	Butter	- rancid
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Tin, Chopped Ham	- Blown

65 visits were made in connection with Food Inspection.

## SECTION J

### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply was well maintained during the year and the quality was good.

#### Bacteriological Examination.

Ten samples were submitted for Bacteriological Examination. One sample from the Kelbrook supply was described as doubtful. This was due to temporary under Chlorination and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

One sample from the Earby supply was found to be unsatisfactory and contaminated by Bacillus Coli. This was caused by the grazing of cattle on the gathering grounds. The Water Engineer was immediately notified and the amount of Chlorination treatment increased. The necessary steps have been taken to prevent re-occurrence of this matter.

#### Plumbo-solvency tests.

Eight samples of water from the Earby and Kelbrook supplies submitted for plumbo-solvency tests were all found satisfactory.

## SECTION K

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938

#### REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

Number registered for the manufacture of Potted,  
Pressed and Preserved Foods..... 4

Number registered for the manufacture and sale  
of Ice-Cream ..... 3

Number registered for the sale of Ice-Cream ..... 1

#### Bakehouses

Number on register ..... 11

32 visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. Limewashing was carried out regularly.

#### Fish Fryers

Number on Register ..... 5

12 visits were made to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory. A special grease trap gully was provided at one of the fish frying establishments.

## RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

Number on register ..... 2

5 visits were made and inspection of hand carts carried out.

## FACTORIES

There are 57 factories on the register composed of the following:-

Bakers and Confectioners.....	11
Butchers Shops .....	8
Cloggers and Shoemakers .....	7
Cotton Manufacturers .....	9
Engineers and Smiths .....	8
Joiners and Builders .....	5
Plumbers .....	1
Printers .....	2
Tailors and Dressmakers .....	5
Other Works .....	1

90 inspections were made under the Factories Act 1937 including visits made to bakehouses, and the following defects were dealt with:-

Insufficient ventilation to W.C. building .....	1
Insufficient W.C. accomodation .....	2
Absence of intervening ventilation space to W.C....	1

At one factory a bath and wash hand basin was provided in a separate room for the use of the boiler attendants.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

During the year no tents, vans or sheds were used for human inhabitation,

## SECTION L

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

16 waste water closets were removed during the year and pedestal W.C. basins, syphonic flushing cistorns and new drainage provided.

22 additional water closets were also provided in existing premises.

Renewal of tipplers became very difficult and in all such cases the substitution of pedestal W.C. basins with syphonic flushing

cisterns were advised. There can be no doubt that the days of the insanitary and nuisance creating waste water closet are past and the substitution of the hygienic, self cleansing, pedestal W.C. will prove a health measure, perhaps inestimable in value.

The approximate number of the various closets in the district are as follows:-

Waste Water Closets .....	1052
Water Closets.....	673
Pail Closets (Adjacent to farms and outlying districts .....	31
Privies with covered middens, (Kelbrook) .....	3
Privies on outlying farms .....	43
Baths .....	1044

The pails in the Earby district are emptied weekly and those in the Kelbrook district every two weeks. There are no pail closets capable of conversion.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are three public conveniences for males and two for females in Earby. These are of modern design, are washed out regularly and are in a satisfactory condition.

There is one public urinal for males at Kelbrook. The channel of this urinal was relaid during the year. The building itself is not satisfactory but plans have been submitted by the Surveyor and a new convenience is to be built as soon as conditions permit.

#### SECTION M

##### PESTOLOGY

#### Eradication of bed bugs

Complaints were received from 4 houses of the existence of bed bugs. These premises were inspected and the presence of such vermin confirmed.

Treatment by Zeldicide and Blow Lamp was carried out with successful results in three cases and two empty beds and bedding were destroyed.

In the fourth case the premises were treated with Hydrogen Cyanide Gas. This process was duly carried out by a licenced Cyanide Operator in accordance with the provisions of the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of buildings) Regulations, 1938. No further complaints have been received.

14 other premises infested with fleas, cockroaches and crickets were also dealt with.



## SECTION N

### RATS AND MICE (INFESTATION ORDER 1943)

In accordance with the Ministry of Food Infestation Division recommendation, the sewers of the district were surveyed and baited for the destruction of rats.

The bait used was damp sausage rusk with 5% Zinc Phosphide and 20% Barium Carbonate as the poisoning medium. The whole of the sewers in the district were inspected and out of a total 232 inspection chambers dealt with, 192 were used as baiting points, the remaining 40 chambers were not baited owing to covers being fast, liability to flooding and unsuitability for baiting. The majority of the latter were between other baiting points and did not interfere with the efficiency of the treatment.

During the three days prebaiting period, 577 unpoisoned baits of an approximate weight of 6 ozs. each were laid on the benching of the inspection chambers and 48 complete takes, 25 good takes and 26 small takes were recorded. In 478 cases the bait was not taken at all. This was followed on the fourth day by the poisoned bait placed in the same position as the prebait and 154 baits of an approximate weight of 8 ozs. each were used for this purpose. 1 complete take, 7 good takes and 5 small takes were recorded and 141 poisoned baits were not taken at all.

The areas chiefly affected were Shuttleworth Street, Grove Street, Waddington Street, Solbourne Terrace and Duxbury Street, and to a lesser degree Skipton Road in the vicinity of Lane Ends, Albion Road and New Road. Direct evidence of rats was found in eight inspection chambers, and only two live rats were seen during the whole of the operation, all in the Shuttleworth Street area.

The work commenced on 12th April and completed on 10th June, with an interval of two weeks from 22nd May to 5th June, the whole operation taking the major part of six weeks. The materials used were 75 lbs. Sausage rusk, 2 lbs. Barium Carbonate compound and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound Zinc Phosphide.

Since the majority of the rats which have taken the poison die in the dead ends and drier parts of the sewers and are not likely to be found at the sewage outfall except in times of flood, the number of rats killed during baiting operations can only be estimated, and the Ministry of Food have evolved a formula for this purpose based on the amount of poison bait take. Using this formula with the present poison bait take gives an estimated kill of 217 rats.

#### COSTINGS

	s.	s.	d.
Total Expenditure	18	16	3
Recovered from Ministry of Food	3	19	7
Actual expenditure	14	16	8

Cost per rat according to  
estimated 'Kill'. 1/4.4d



In conclusion, I wish to accord my best thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health and Officials who have assisted me during the year.

I also wish to thank my assistant, Mr. H. Kay for the conscientious and loyal manner in which he has carried out the duties assigned to him.

The Foreman and members of the staff engaged on refuse collection have carried out their work with good heart and have shown a willing spirit at all times.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. F. RICHLEY,

Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.





